

Summer/Fall 2001

### Reapportionment Project

**Environmental Systems Research Institute - Consultants** 

### R2001: Topics

- Reapportionment Commission
- Reapportionment and Redistricting 101
- Redistricting Guidelines
- Federal Population Base
- Redistricting Example
- State Population Base
- Basic Island Units

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#### **Reapportionment Commission**

- 9 members on Commission
- 16 members on Advisory Council
- 100 days to generate plan for public review
- Then 50 days for public comments
- 150 total days
- First met on 22 May
- 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting on 29 May
- Chair selected on 30 May
- 100 days is September 7<sup>th</sup>
- 150 days is October 27th

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- A complete census of the US population occurs every decade
- Redistricting is based on one person one vote
- District lines are moved to account for demographic and population shifts and allow equal representation
- Where district lines are moved will impact future election results

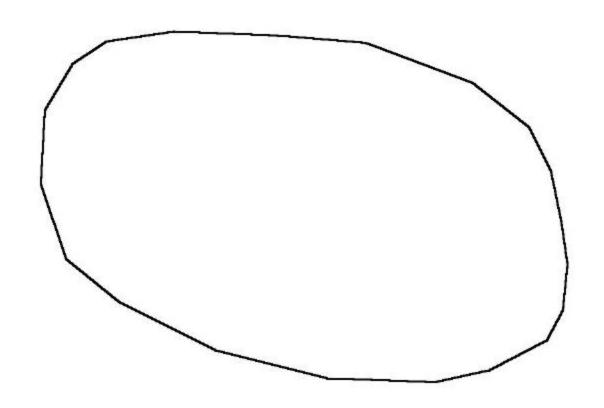
- Tiger Line 2000 was released in January
- Tiger Line only contains geography
- 286 census tracts in Hawaii
- Over 18,000 census blocks in Hawaii
- The PL94-171 population data was released in March
- The PL data contains total population counts, racial breakdowns
- The PL data does not contain income, age group, household, education data, etc.

- Here is a simple example to explain the difference between
  - Reapportionment
  - Redistricting
  - Simple single island example
    - 800,000 population
    - 2 districts
    - Reapportionment tells us to balance the population:
      - 400,000 persons per district

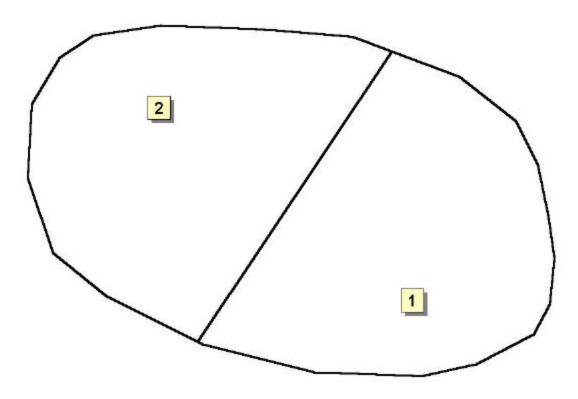
400,000 in District 1

400,000 in District 2

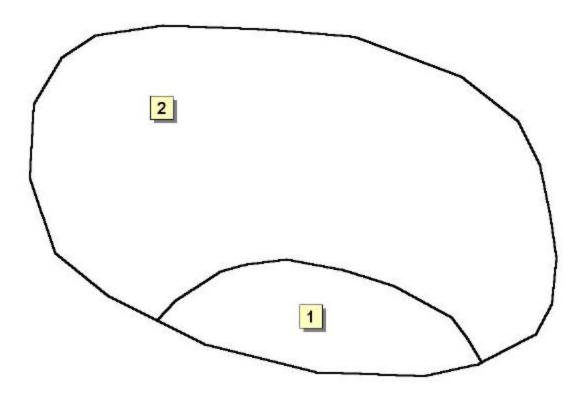
800,000 people – 2 districts
Reapportionment: 400,000 people per district
Redistricting asks where to draw the line?



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Like this? Could be.



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Redistricting asks where to draw the line?
Like this? Could be.

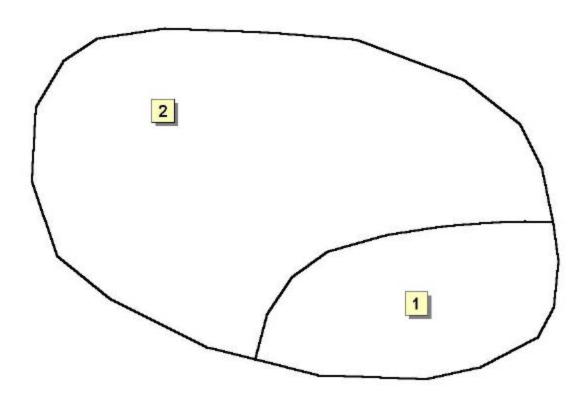


800,000 people – 2 districts

Reapportionment: 400,000 people per district

Redistricting asks where to draw the line?

Like this? Could be, as long as there are 400,000 per.

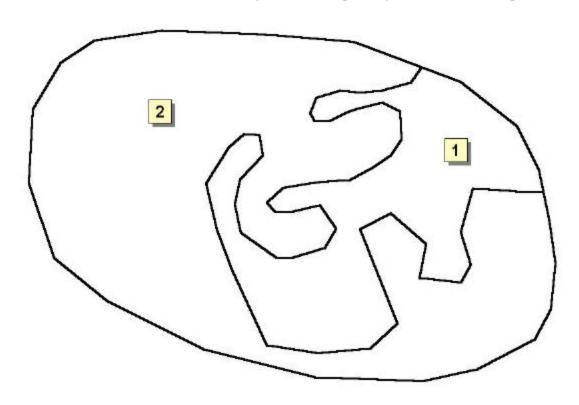


800,000 people – 2 districts

Reapportionment: 400,000 people per district

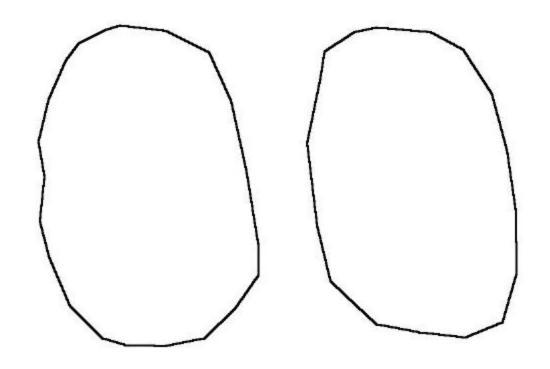
Redistricting asks where to draw the line?

Like this? Probably not – gerrymandering.



- Simple two island example
  - 800,000 population
  - 2 districts
  - Reapportionment tells us to balance the population:
    - 400,000 persons per district
      400,000 in District 1
      400,000 in District 2

800,000 people – 2 districts
Reapportionment: 400,000 people per district
Redistricting asks where to draw the line?

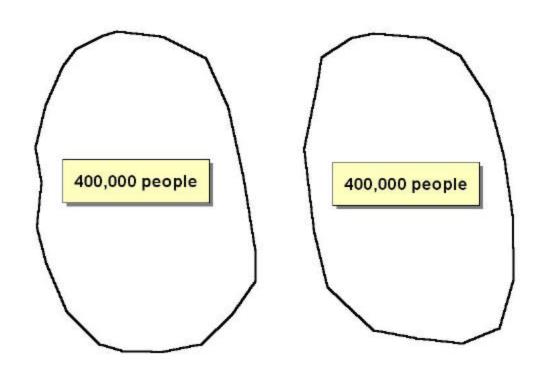


800,000 people – 2 districts

Reapportionment: 400,000 people per district

Redistricting asks where to draw the line?

No need – each island is one district.

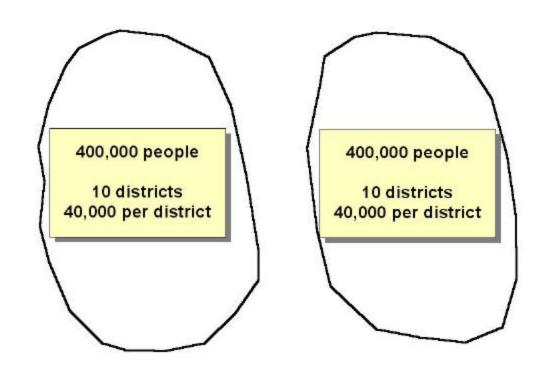


800,000 people – 20 districts

Reapportionment: 40,000 people per district

Redistricting asks where to draw the line?

Many different ways to get 40,000 per district.



Ten years later...

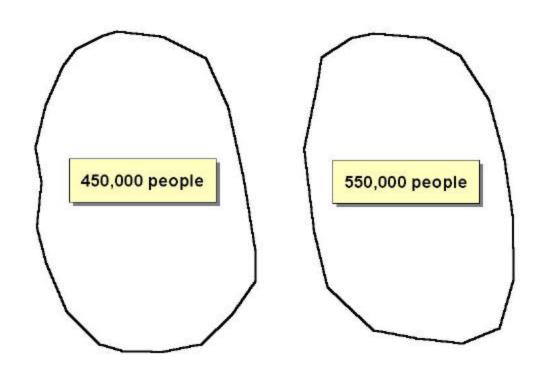
... the population has grown to 1,000,000

1,000,000 people – 2 districts

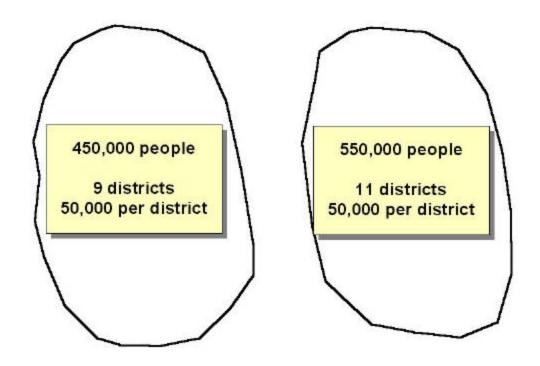
Reapportionment: 500,000 people per district

Redistricting asks where to draw the line?

We need to "canoe" 50,000 people to balance.



1,000,000 people – 20 districts
Reapportionment: 50,000 people per district
Reapportionment says one island has 9 districts,
the other island 11 districts.
Redistricting asks where to draw the line?



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- Redistricting Guidelines
- Federal Population Base
- Redistricting Example
- State Population Base
- Basic Island Units

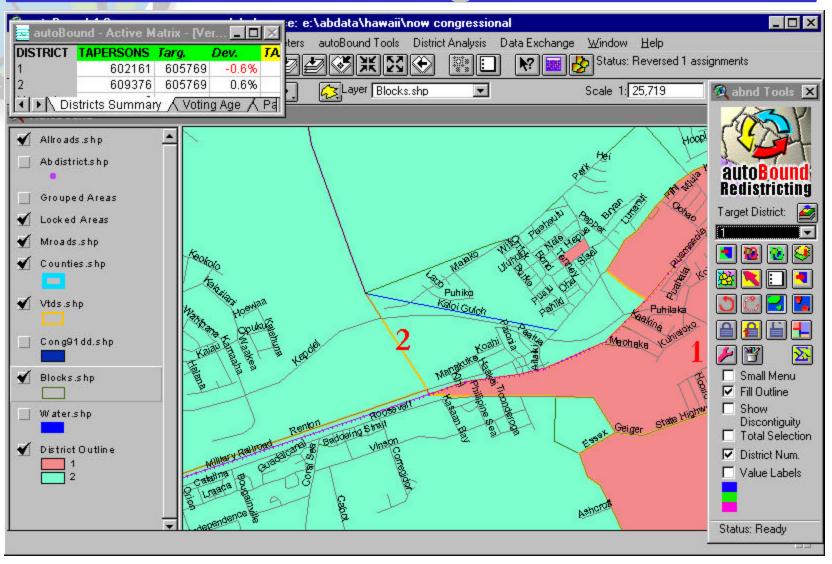
The Hawaii Constitution provides guidelines to follow when redistricting.

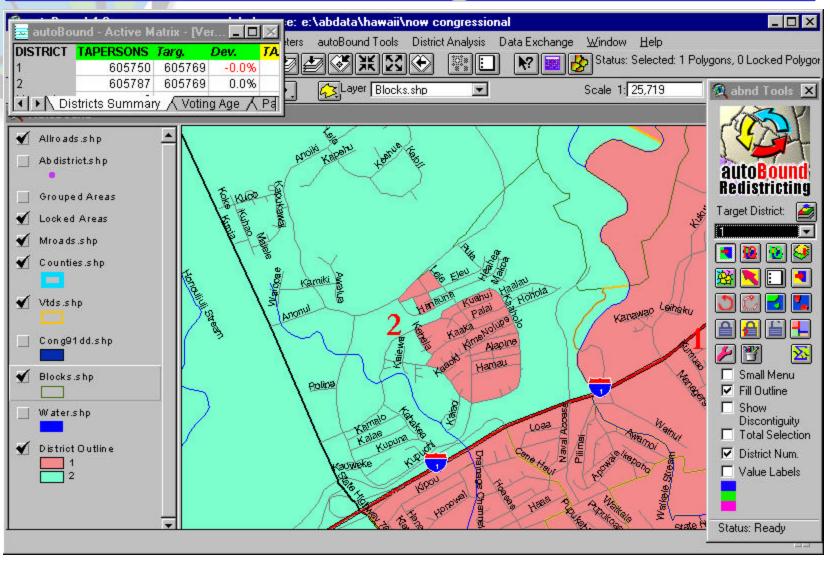
- contiguity
- compactness
- non-submergence

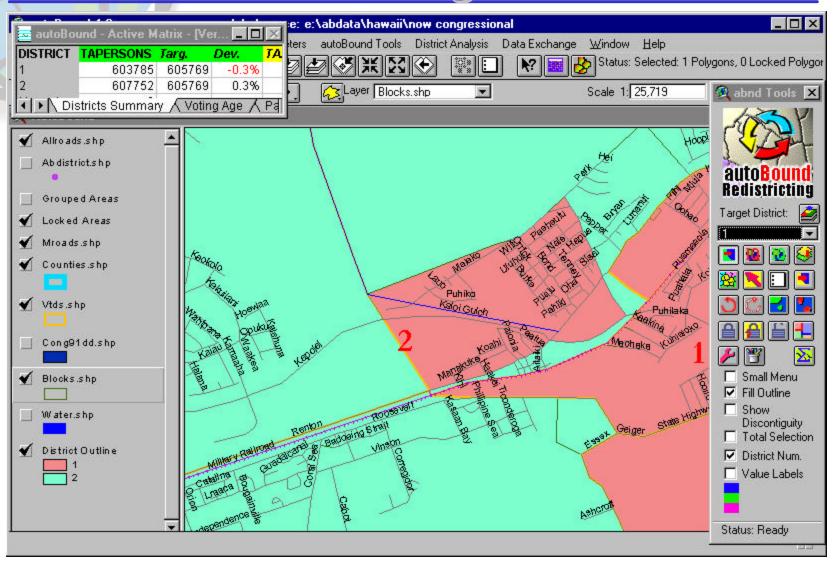
- Contiguity
  - Sharing an edge or boundary
  - Nearby, neighboring, adjacent
  - Can walk to all places within a district without crossing the border
    - examples...

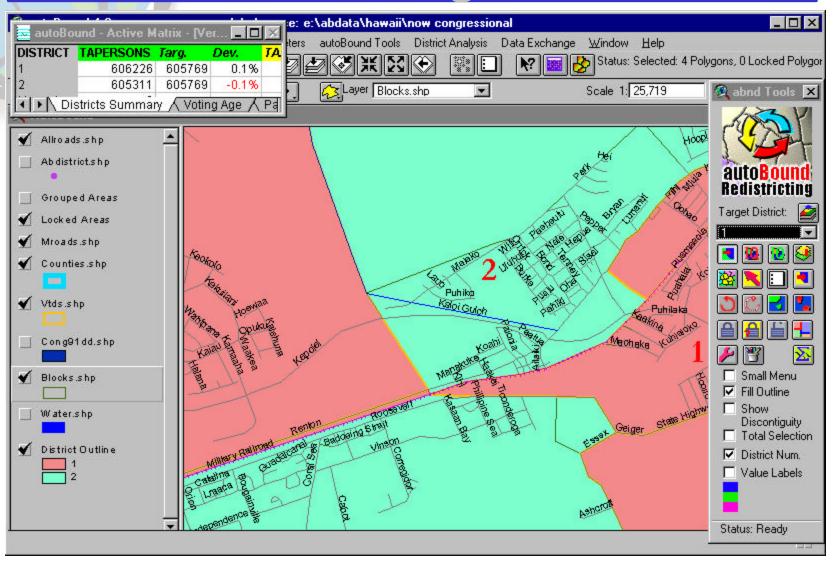
The following examples have been created for explanatory purposes only.

This is not the plan being proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionnment Commission.



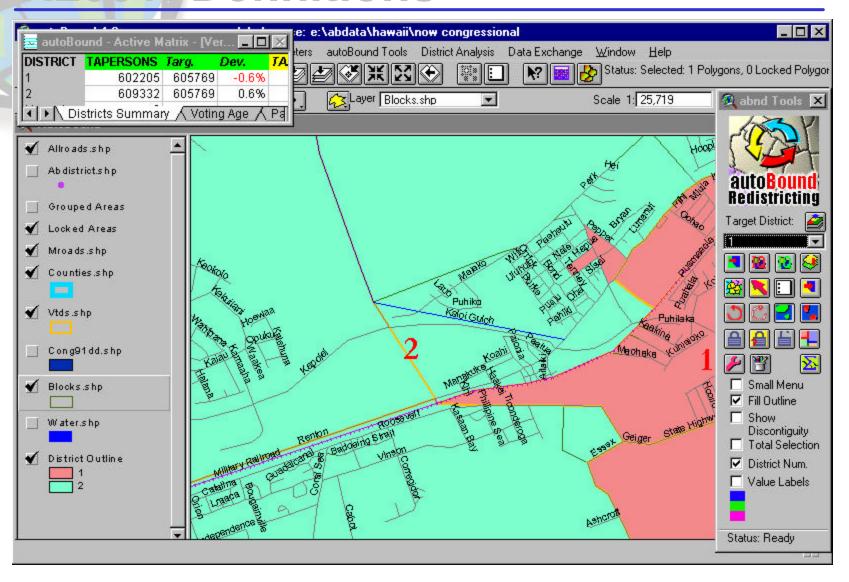




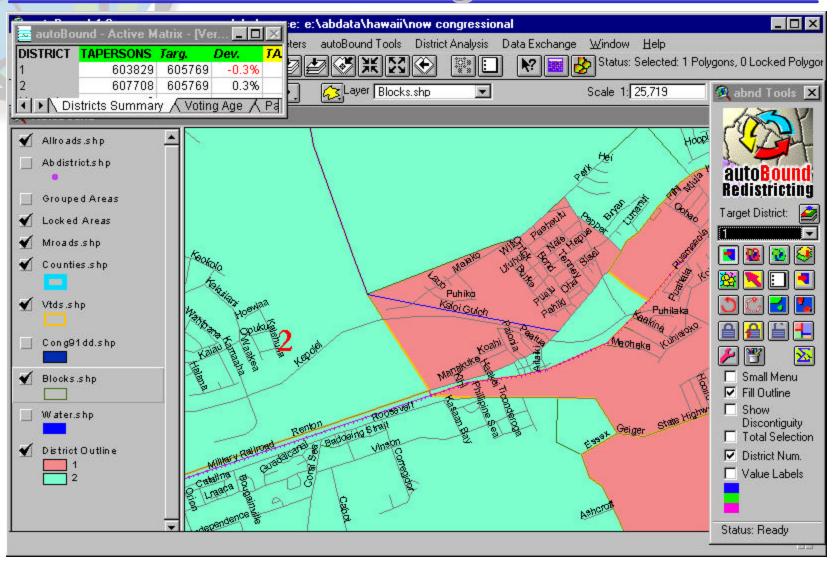


Contiguous? ...no – one point only is not enough.

#### **R2001: Definitions**

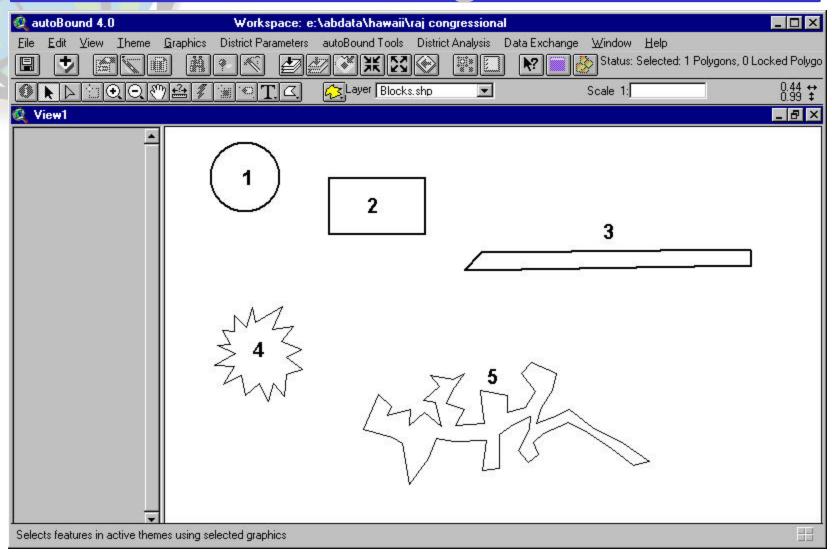


Contiguous? ... yes

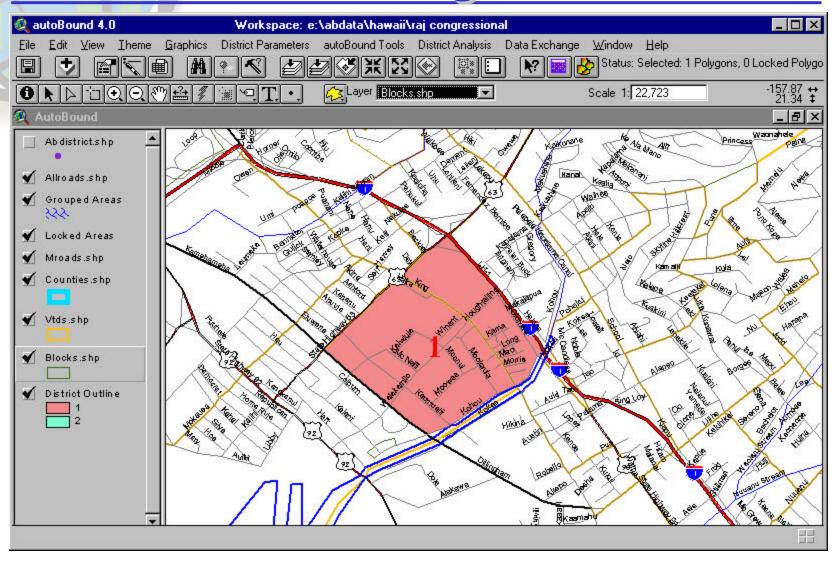


Contiguous? ... yes – but not very compact.

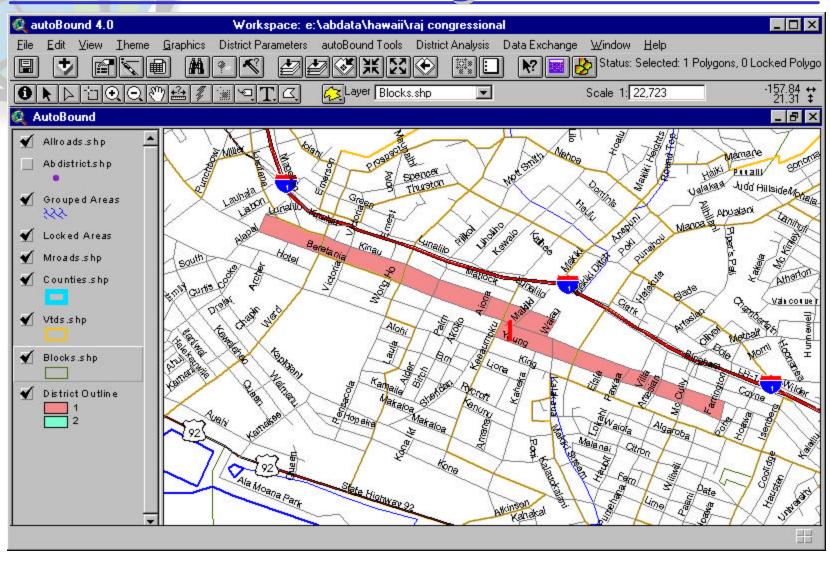
- Compactness
  - Closely and firmly united or packed together
  - Packed into a relatively small space
  - Two views:
    - Geometrically compact
      - How does it look? Like a circle (compact) or like a snake (not compact)?
    - Functionally compact
      - How does it work? Can you easily move about within the district and get from one part to another?
      - examples...



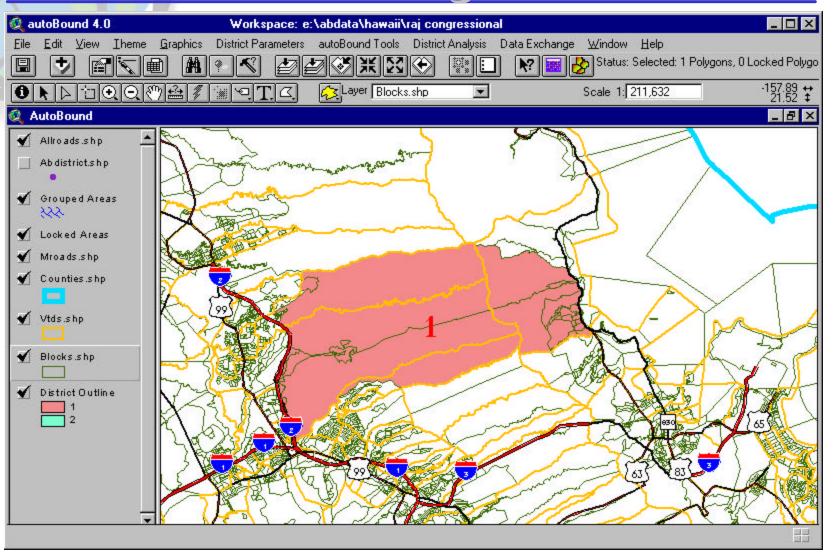
Geometrically compact? 1,2: yes 3,4,5: no



Geometrically compact? - yes Functionally compact? - yes



Geometrically compact? - no Functionally compact? - no

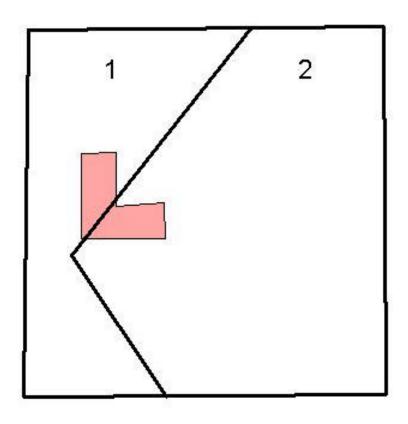


Geometrically compact? - yes Functionally compact? - no

- Submergence
  - When a district is drawn so that a distinct minority group's (e.g. racial minority's) voting power is submerged in a larger district so that their opportunity for electing a candidate of their choice is greatly reduced, if not eliminated.

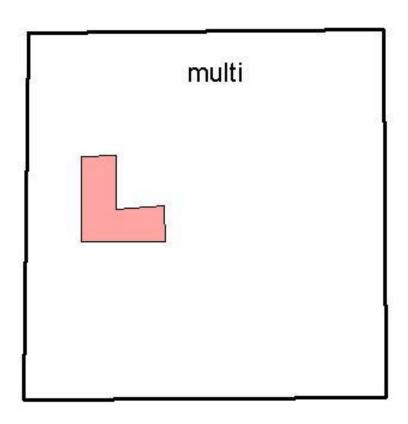
#### **R2001: Redistricting Guidelines**

Submergence by dividing into two or more districts



#### R2001: Redistricting Guidelines

Submergence within a larger district



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Now let's look at the Federal Population Base used for Congressional redistricting in Hawaii...

# 2000 PL94-171 Data from the U.S. Census Bureau

2000 PL Data	Fed base
<b>Total Population</b>	1,211,537

#### Four Tables:

PL1 – Total population by 63 race categories

PL2 – Total Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic...

PL3 – Population 18 years and over by 63 race categories

PL4 – Population 18 years and over by Hispanic...

Federal Population Base 1,211,537 people

So for the two Congressional Districts, the target population is 605,769 people per district.

The current districts, drawn in 1991, have populations of:

**District 1: 568,524** 

**District 2: 643,013** 

This is why we have to redistrict.

#### 2 Congressional Districts

#### Maximum Deviation 0.82%\*

2000 PL Data	Fed base	Deviation
<b>Total Population</b>	1,211,537	
<b>Target Population</b>	605,769	0%
1991 District 1	568,524	-6%
1991 District 2	643,013	+6%

<sup>\*</sup> Maximum deviation upheld by a Federal court

#### R2001: Topics

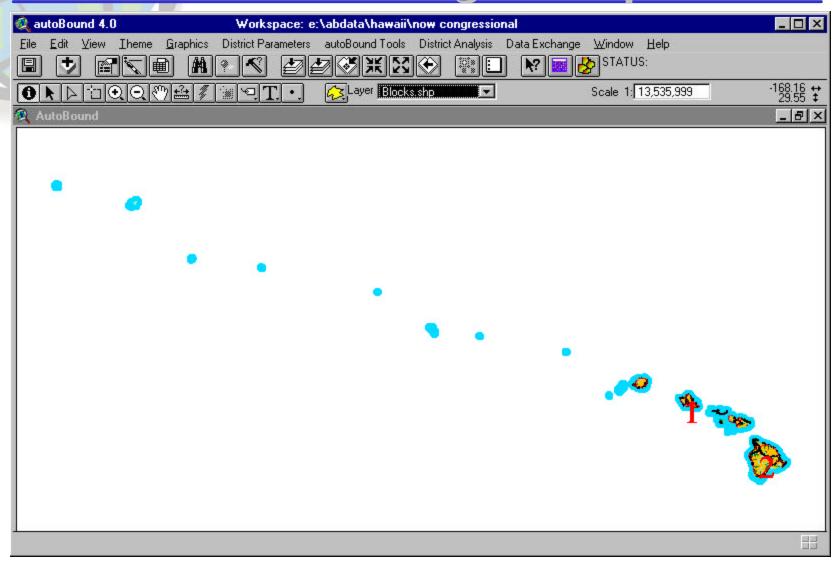
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This example has been created for explanatory purposes only.

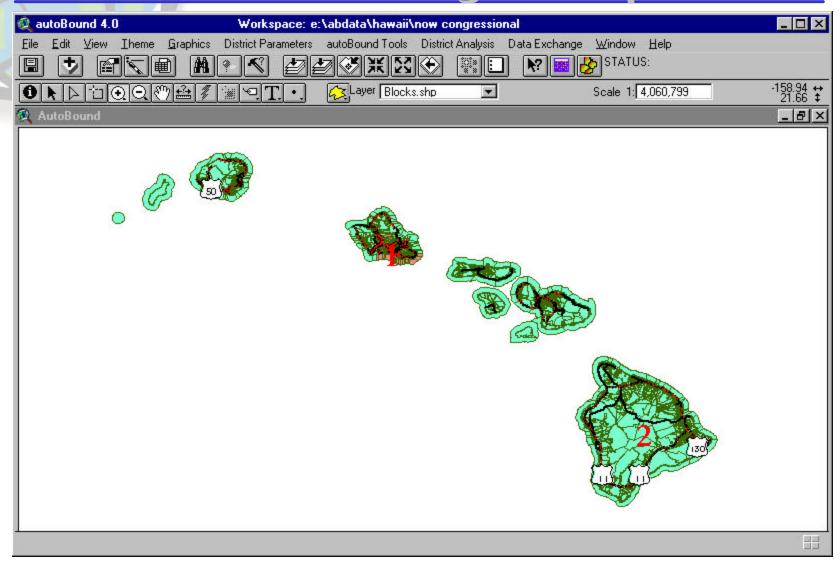
This is not the plan being proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionnment Commission.

This example uses ArcView GIS software with the autoBound extension.

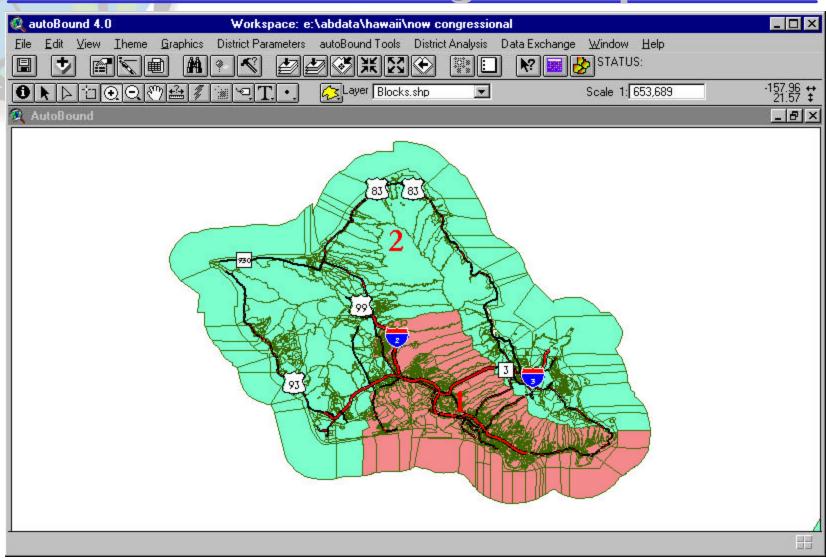
Let's do some redistricting...



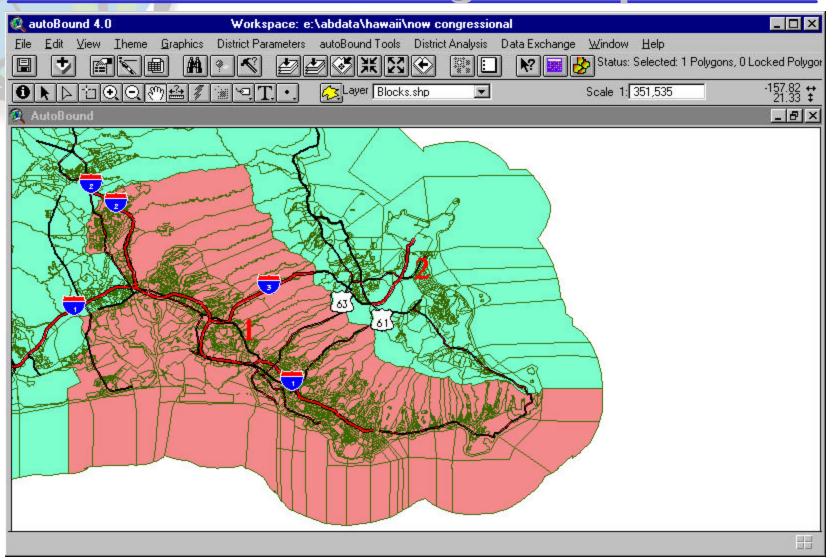
Full extent of 1991 Congressional Districts 1 and 2



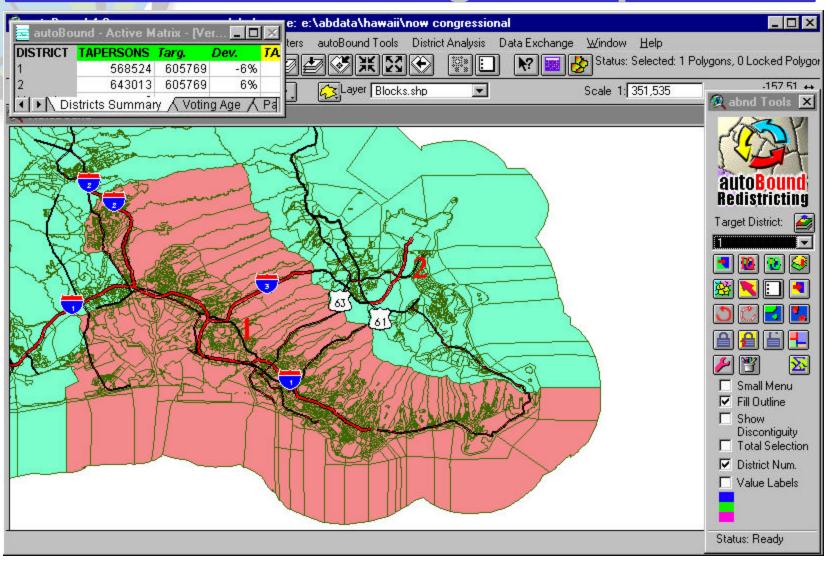
1991 Congressional Districts 1 and 2 for eight islands



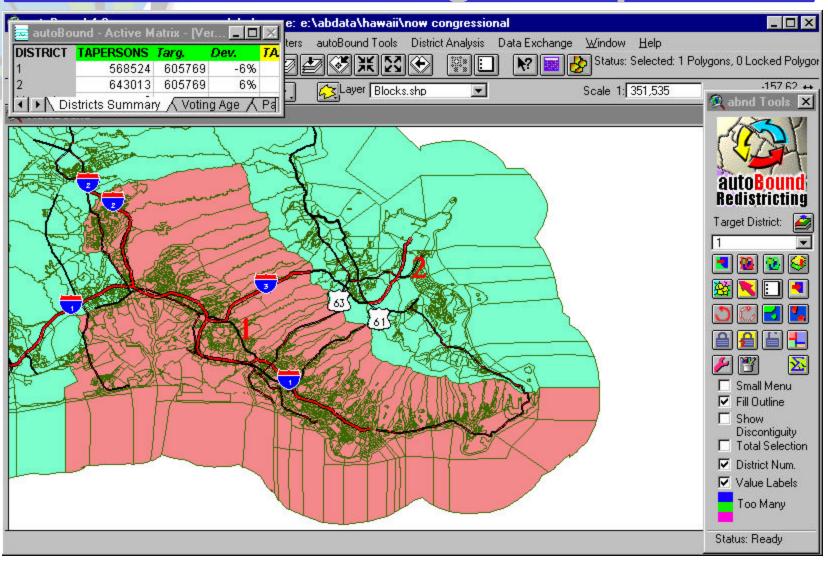
1991 Congressional Districts 1 and 2 for Oahu



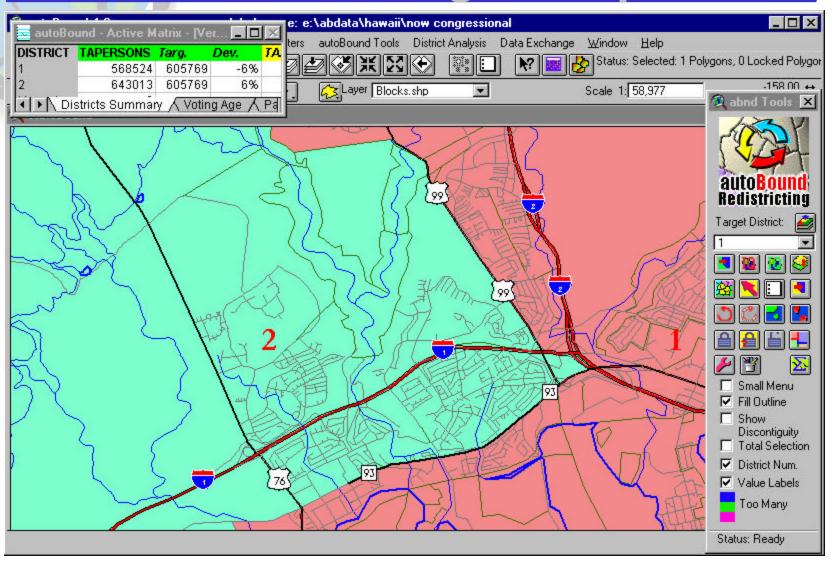
1991 Congressional District 1



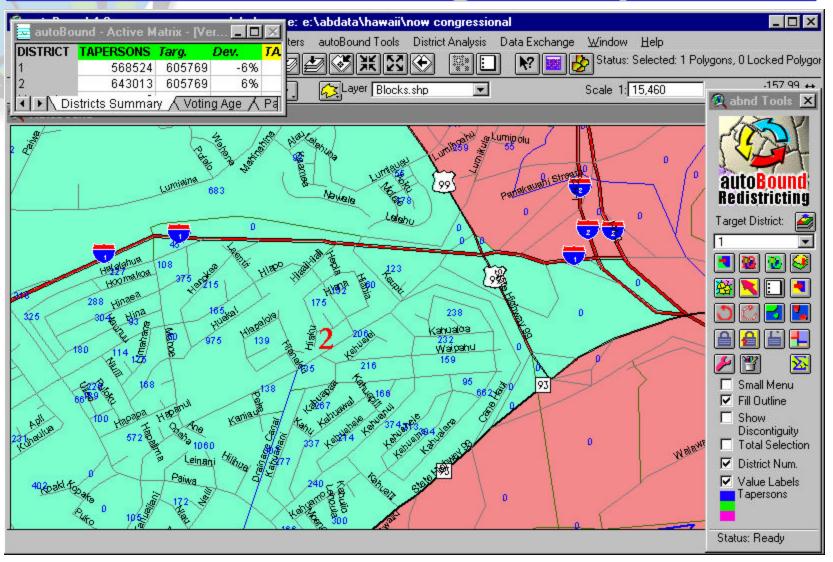
Active matrix shows 6% deviation before any redistricting



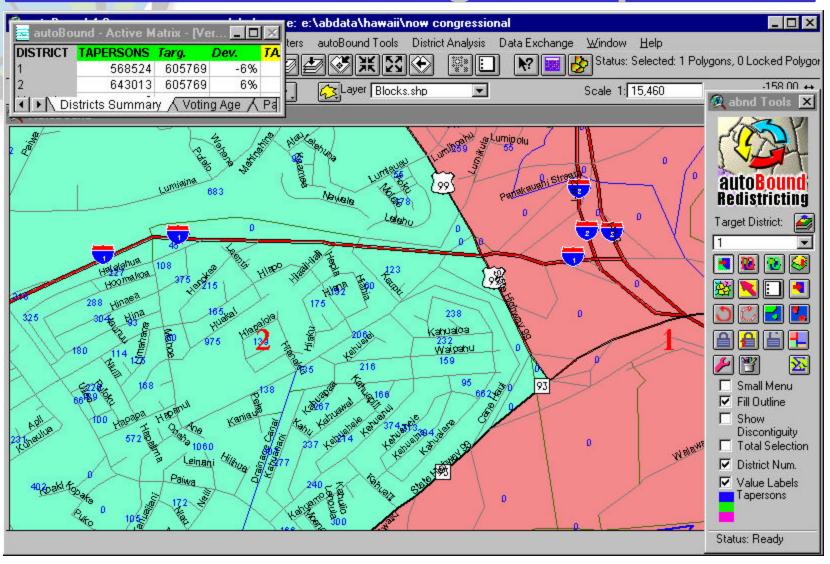
Need to add census blocks to District 1



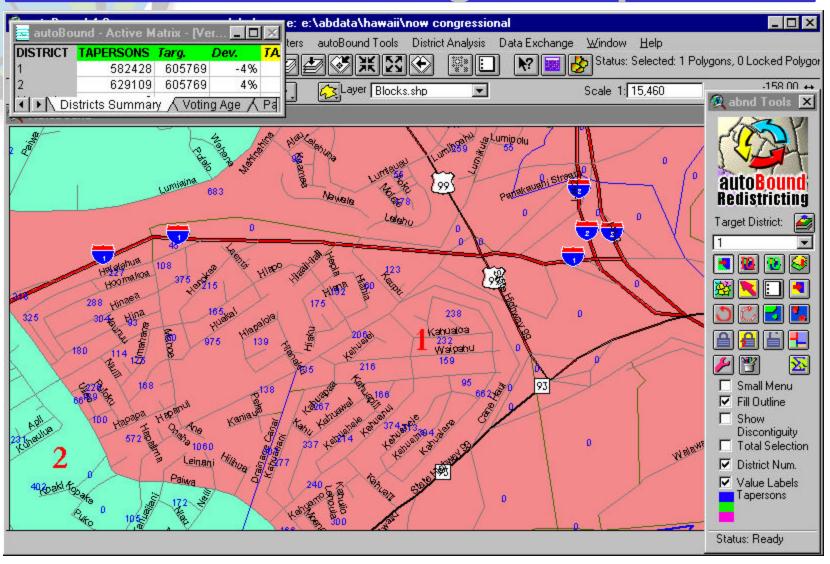
Add blocks in "the triangle"



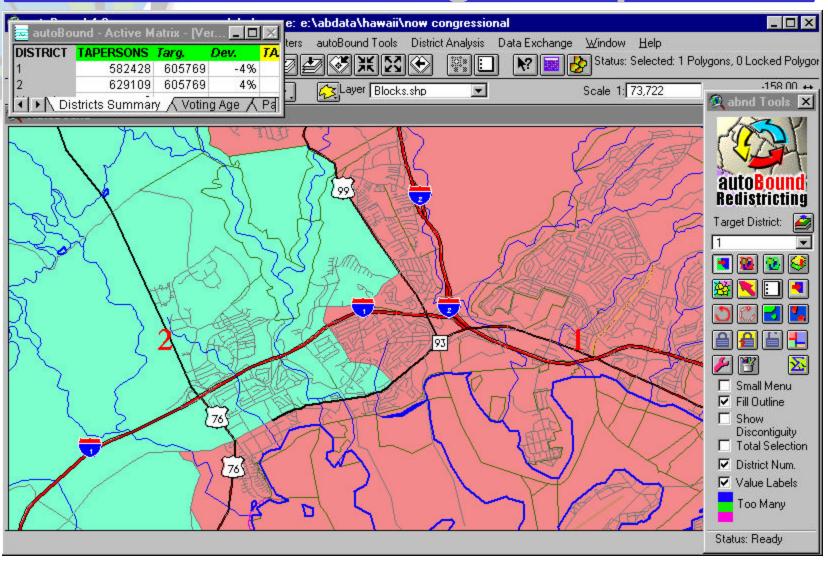
Census blocks with 2000 population in blue – note zeros



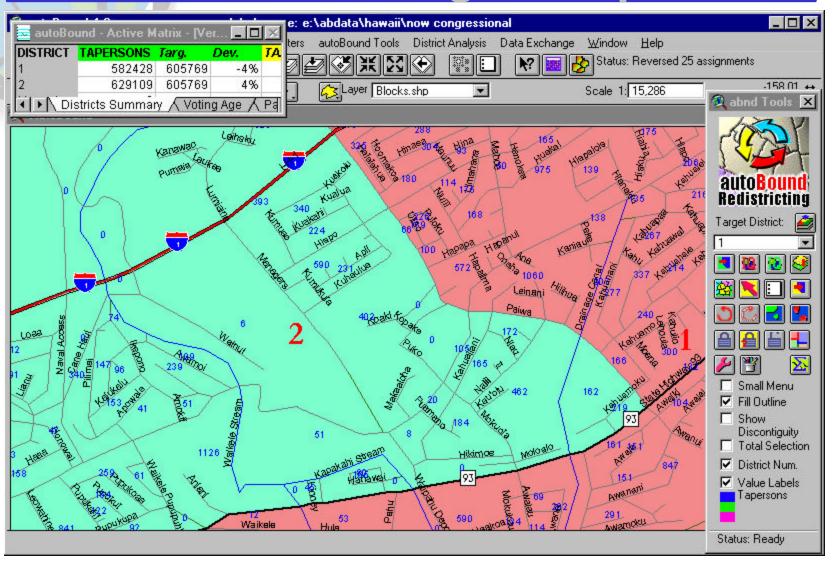
Can assign zero pop blocks for aesthetics and simplicity



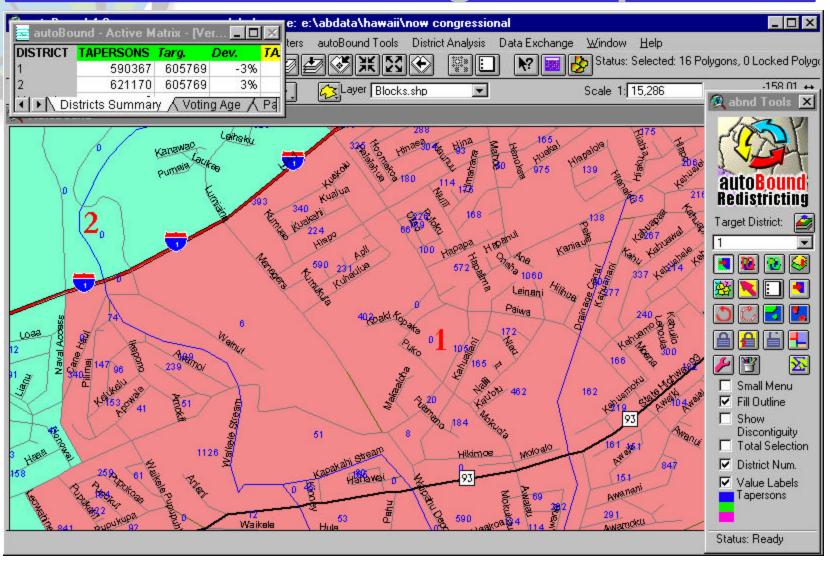
Active matrix shows deviation down to +/- 4%



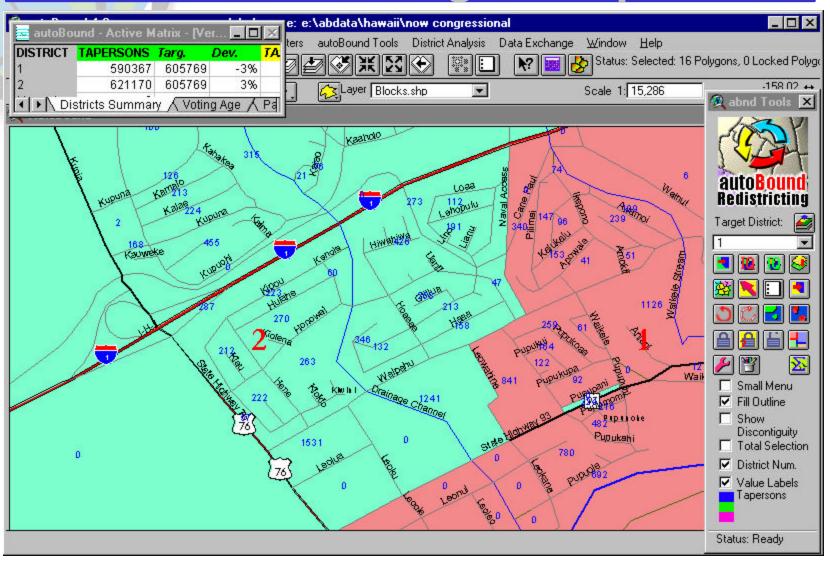
What if we assign the entire area makai of H-1 to District 1?



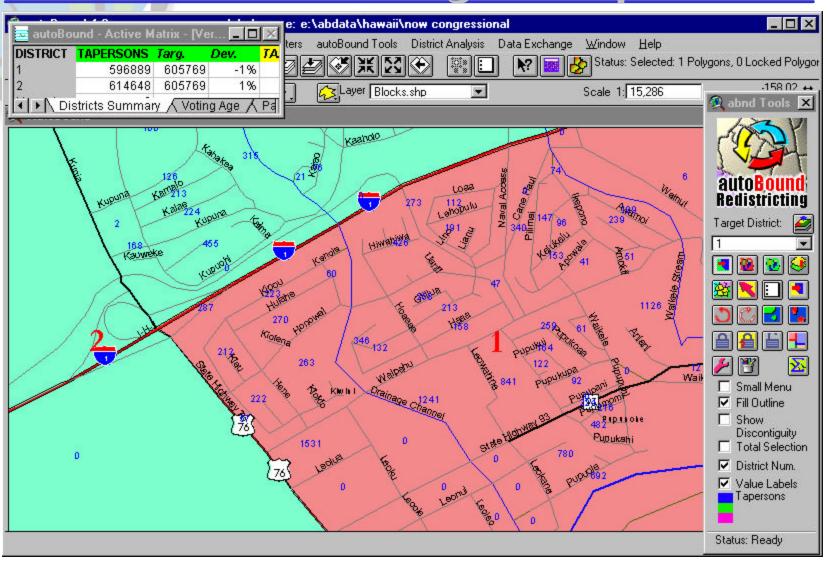
One census block has 1126 people, other large ones also...



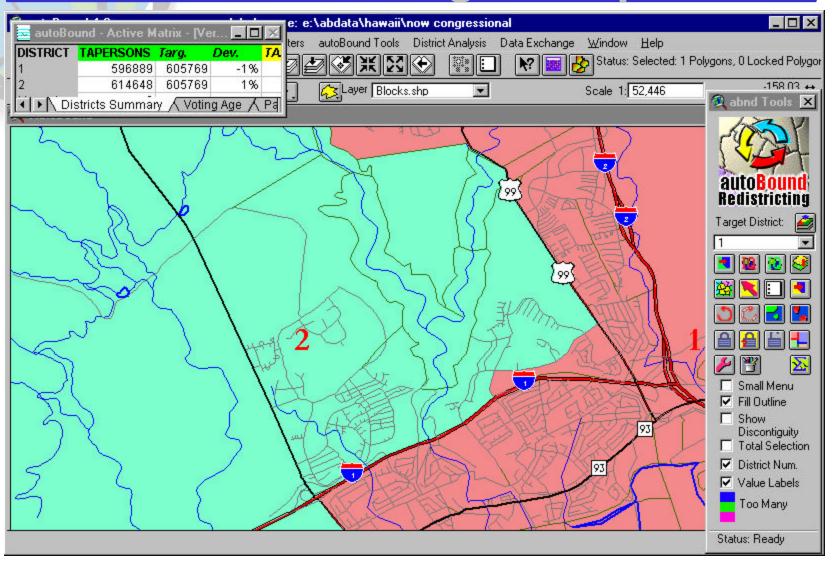
Deviation down to  $\pm -3\%$ , pan to the left...



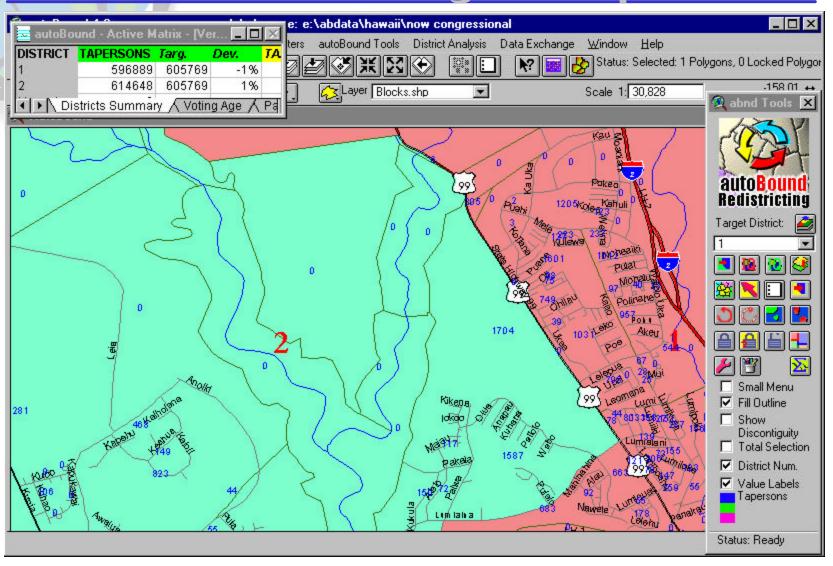
A block with 1531 people, another with 1241...



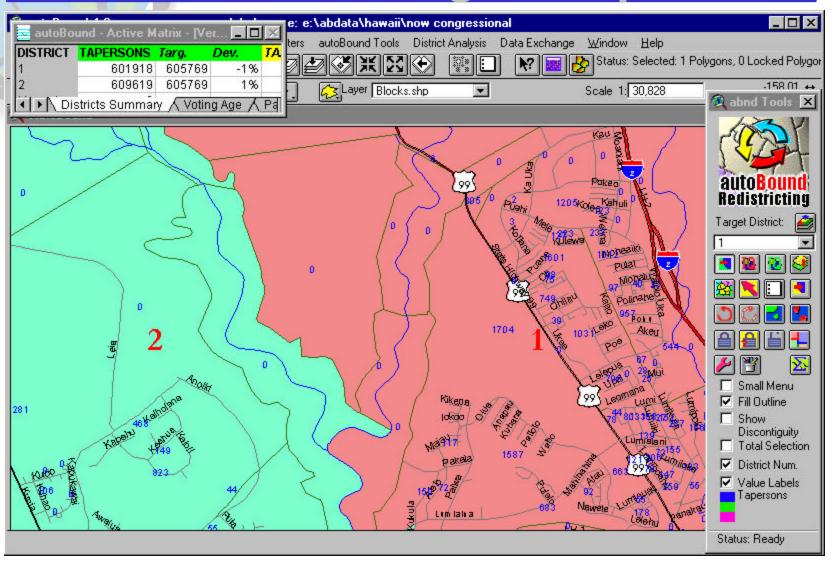
Deviation down to +/- 1%



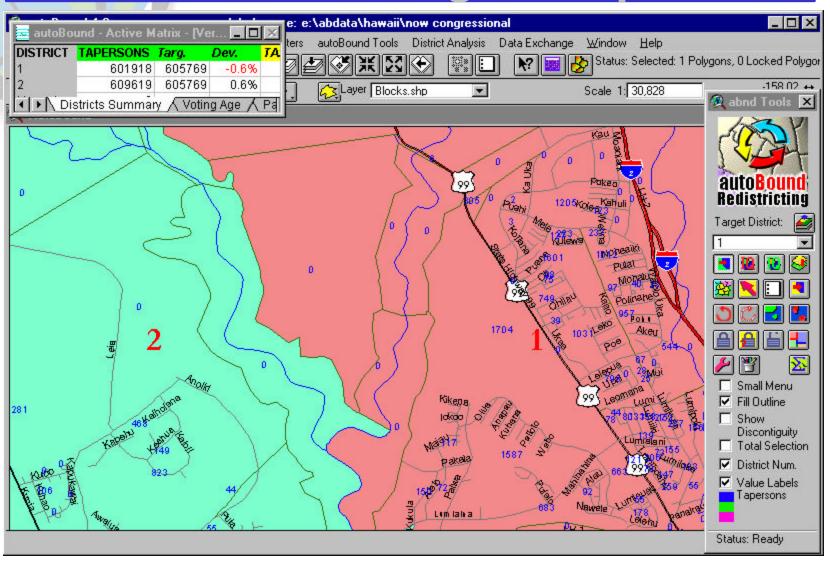
Deviation down to 1%, only 8,880 people difference...



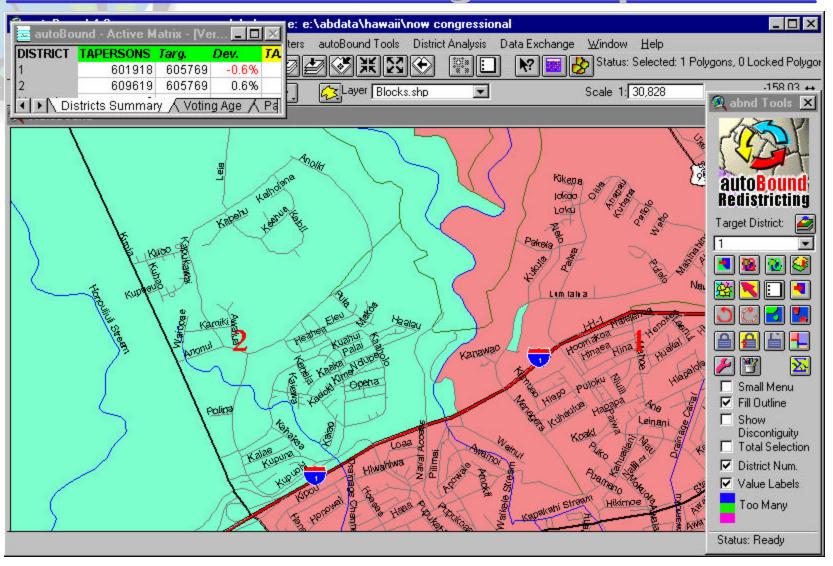
Several zero blocks, two big ones in this area...



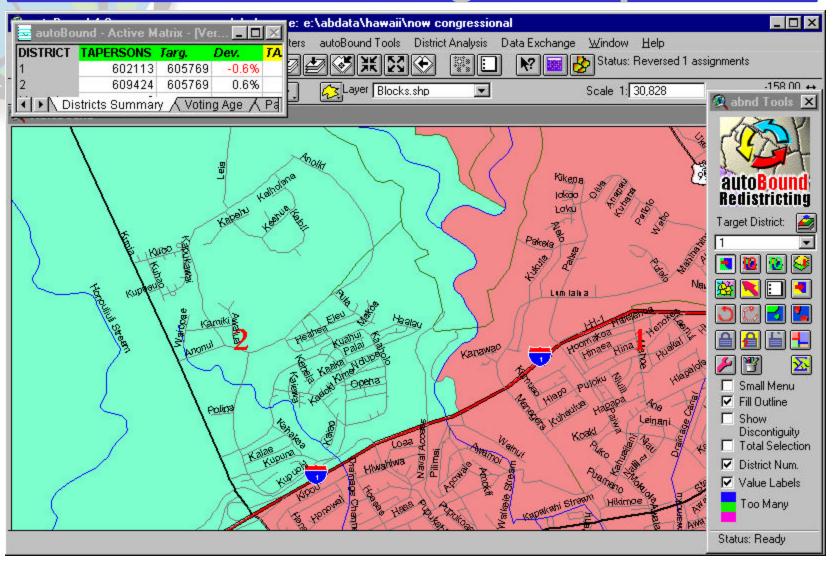
Still +/- 1%, but only 3,851 people to assign...



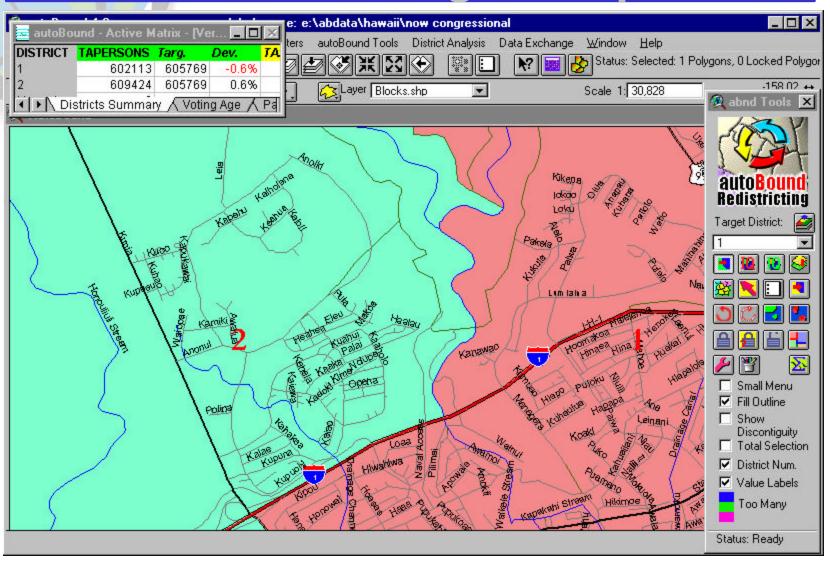
Actual deviation now +/- 0.6% ... pan down and left...



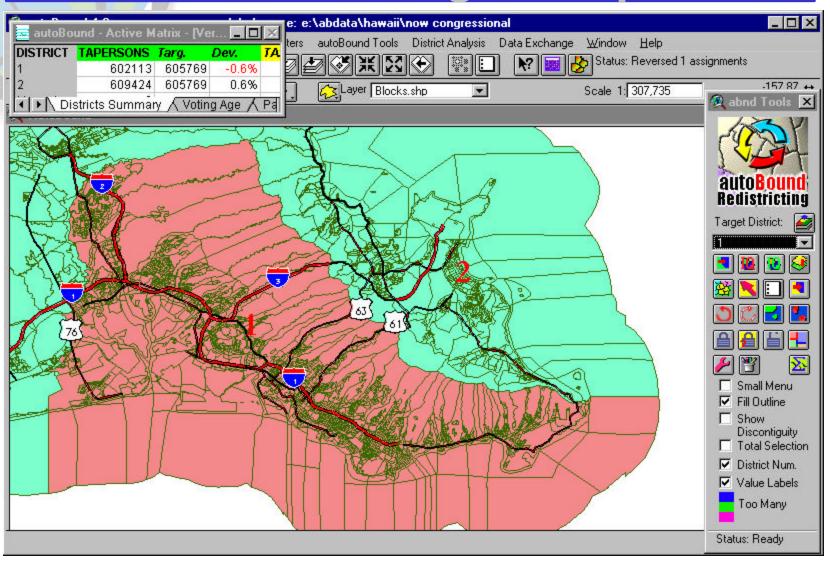
No "orphans" or discontiguous blocks...



Follow identifiable features...



A deviation of 1.2% is not acceptable.



Here is the final boundary.

Again, this example has been created for explanatory purposes only.

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#### **R2001: State Population Base**

- •The Hawaii Constitution calls for reapportionment of the State legislative districts to be based on permanent residents.
- •Non-residents are to be excluded from the Federal base to determine the State base.

## **R2001: State Population Base**

The Hawaii Reapportionment Commission has voted to exclude the following non-residents from the Federal Base to create the Hawaii State Population Base.

- Non-resident Students
- Non-resident Military

# **R2001: State Population Base**

Federal Population Base	1,211,537
<ul> <li>non-resident students</li> </ul>	9,652
- non-resident military	37,417
State Population Base	1.164.468

# **R2001: State Population Base**

## Hawaii Legislative District Targets

	Districts	Target
State Pop Base	-	1,164,468
State Senate	25	46,579
State House	51	22,833

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- City and County of Honolulu
- Hawaii County
- Maui County
- Kauai County

 The state constitution provides that the reapportionment of the state legislative districts shall be by the method of equal proportions.

- Under the method of equal proportions, the total number of state legislators for each house is allocated or apportioned among the basic island units in accordance with their share of the population base.
- After that is done, the districts on each basic island unit are redrawn to accommodate the number of legislators allocated to that basic island unit.

#### **State Population Base**

#### 25 Senate Districts

	State base	Districts
Target Population	46,579	25
CC Honolulu (18)	830,176	17.82
Hawaii County (3)	147,877	3.17
Maui County (2+c)	128,029	2.75
Kauai County (1+c)	58,386	1.25

Number in parentheses shows current number of districts, "c" means canoe.

### State Population Base

#### 25 Senate Districts Without Canoes

	Districts	Districts	Dev
Target Population	25	25	
CC Honolulu (18)	17.82	18	-1%
Hawaii County (3)	3.17	3	6%
Maui County (2+c)	2.75	3	-8%
Kauai County (1+c)	1.25	1	25%

### State Population Base

#### 25 Senate Districts Without Canoes

2000 PL Data	Districts	Districts	Dev
<b>Target Population</b>	25	25	33%
CC Honolulu (18)	17.82	18	-1%
Hawaii County (3)	3.17	3	6%
Maui County (2+c)	2.75	3	-8%
Kauai County (1+c)	1.25	1	25%

- Total statewide deviation is the difference between the largest positive deviation and the largest negative deviation.
- 33% total statewide deviation.
- Total statewide deviation of less than 10% is presumed constitutional.
- Total statewide deviation of more than 10% is presumed <u>un</u>constitutional.

 For the State Senate, without canoe districts, there is a 33% total statewide deviation.

 For the State Senate, canoe districts are necessary to meet total statewide deviation of less than 10%.

## State Population Base

#### 51 House Districts

2000 PL Data	State base	Districts
<b>Target Population</b>	22,833	51
CC Honolulu (37)	830,176	36.36
Hawaii County (6)	147,877	6.48
Maui County (5+c)	128,029	5.61
Kauai County (2+c)	58,386	2.56

### State Population Base

#### 51 House Districts Without Canoes

2000 PL Data	Districts	Districts	Dev
Target Population	51	51	
CC Honolulu (37)	36.36	36	1%
Hawaii County (6)	6.48	6	8%
Maui County (5+c)	5.61	6	-7%
Kauai County (2+c)	2.56	3	-15%

## State Population Base

#### 51 House Districts Without Canoes

2000 PL Data	Districts	Districts	Dev
Target Population	51	51	23%
CC Honolulu (37)	36.36	36	1%
Hawaii County (6)	6.48	6	8%
Maui County (5+c)	5.61	6	-7%
Kauai County (2+c)	2.56	3	-15%

- Total statewide deviation is the difference between the largest positive deviation and the largest negative deviation.
- 23% total statewide deviation.
- Total statewide deviation of less than 10% is presumed constitutional.
- Total statewide deviation of more than 10% is presumed <u>un</u>constitutional.

 For the State House, without canoe districts, there is a 23% total statewide deviation.

 For the State House, canoe districts are necessary to meet total statewide deviation of less than 10%.

### **R2001: Conclusion**

- •The Hawaii Reapportionment Commission is now working to create a Reapportionment Plan that follows the guidelines in the Federal and Hawaii Constitutions.
- •Email: reapportionment@exec.state.hi.us
- •Website: www.hawaiiredistricting.org
- •Neighbor Island toll free #: 1-866-587-3902